SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of issue 22 August 2026
Version 11

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name : SIGMADUR ONE BLUE 1199
Product code : 00322202
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses
Coating. Paints. Painting-related materials.

Uses advised against	**Reason**
Not applicable.	

Supplier's details:

Supplier : PPG Industries Colombia Ltda
Calle 51 # 40-13
Municipio de Itagüí
Antioquia, Colombia
(57) (4) 3787400 (Porteria)

Email address: : HazComLatam@ppg.com

Emergency telephone number :
Colombia: 01 8000 916012 (CISPROQUIM)
+ 571 288 6012 (CISPROQUIM)
Ecuador: 1800-59-3005 (CISPROQUIM)
Peru: 080-050-847 (CISPROQUIM)

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 3
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

Section 2. Hazards identification

Target organs : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS).
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, heart, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 51.4%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes mild skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	20 - <30	64742-48-9
barium sulfate	10 - <12.5	7727-43-7
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	7 - <10	64742-82-1
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	3 - <5	14807-96-6
2-ethylhexanoic acid	2 - <3	149-57-5
1-methoxy-2-propanol	1 - <2	107-98-2
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	0.2 - <0.5	22464-99-9
2-butanone oxime	0.1 - <0.2	96-29-7
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	0.1 - <0.2	136-52-7
nonane	0.1 - <0.2	111-84-2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

Skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

Ingestion : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation.

Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact : Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Materials such as cleaning rags, paper wipes and protective clothing, which are contaminated with the product may spontaneously self-ignite some hours later. To avoid the risks of fires, all contaminated materials should be stored in purpose-built containers or in metal containers with tight-fitting, self-closing lids. Contaminated materials should be removed from the workplace at the end of each working day and be stored outside.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
barium sulfate	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)** TWA 8 hours: 2 mg/m³. Form: Respirable fraction.
2-ethylhexanoic acid	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)** TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 184 mg/m³. STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 369 mg/m³.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Zirconium and compounds]** TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³ (as Zr). STEL 15 minutes: 10 mg/m³ (as Zr).
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [cobalt and inorganic compounds]** Skin sensitizer , Inhalation sensitizer. TWA 8 hours: 0.02 mg/m³ (as Co).
nonane	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025)** TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1050 mg/m³.

Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye protection : Chemical splash goggles.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Gloves : butyl rubber

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Blue.

Odor : Aromatic.

pH : Not applicable.

Melting point : Not available.

Boiling point : >37.78°C (>100°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: 41°C (105.8°F)

Evaporation rate : Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Not available.

Vapor pressure : Not available.

Vapor density : Not available.

Relative density : 1.08

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >21 mm^2/s (>21 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

Incompatible materials : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products : Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-
barium sulfate	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3640 mg/kg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>7000 ppm	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	13 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5.2 g/kg	-
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
2-butanone oxime	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1100 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	100 mg/kg	-
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3129 mg/kg	-
nonane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	16790 mg/m^3	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Eyes : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Sensitization

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	-	2A	-
titanium dioxide	-	2B	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Carcinogen Classification code:

IARC: 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4
NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen; Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
OSHA: +
Not listed/not regulated: -

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
barium sulfate	None.	None.	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-ethylhexanoic acid	None.	None.	None.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	None.	None.	None.
2-butanone oxime	Category 1	-	upper respiratory tract
-	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	None.	None.	None.
nonane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	None.	None.	None.
barium sulfate	None.	None.	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Category 1	-	-
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.	None.	None.
2-ethylhexanoic acid	None.	None.	None.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	None.	None.	None.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	None.	None.	None.
2-butanone oxime	Category 2	-	blood system
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	None.	None.	None.
nonane	None.	None.	None.

Target organs : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: brain, central nervous system (CNS).
Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the reproductive system, liver, heart, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
barium sulfate	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	None.
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.
2-ethylhexanoic acid	None.
1-methoxy-2-propanol	None.
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	None.
2-butanone oxime	None.
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	None.
nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
nonane	None.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : Causes mild skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself. For many products, TiO2 is utilized as a raw material in a liquid coating formulation. In this case, the TiO2 particles are bound in a matrix with no meaningful potential for human exposure to unbound particles of TiO2 when the product is applied with a brush or roller. Sanding the coating surface or mist from spray applications may be harmful depending on the duration and level of exposure and require the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and/or engineering controls (see Section 8). Exposure to component solvent vapor concentrations in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. There is some evidence that repeated exposure to organic solvent vapors in combination with constant loud noise can cause greater hearing loss than

Section 11. Toxicological information

expected from exposure to noise alone. If splashed in the eyes, the liquid may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential delayed effects : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SIGMADUR ONE BLUE 1199	139637.9	8447.8	Not available	Not available	Not available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
barium sulfate	Not available	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not available	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2-ethylhexanoic acid	3640	2500	Not available	Not available	Not available
1-methoxy-2-propanol	5200	13000	Not available	Not available	Not available
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2-butanone oxime	100	1100	Not available	Not available	Not available
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	3129	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Section 11. Toxicological information

nonane	Not available	Not available	3200	16.79	Not available

Other information : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute LC50 23300 mg/l Acute LC50 >4500 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Persistence/degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	None.	None.	None.
barium sulfate	None.	None.	None.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	None.	10 to 2500	High
Talc , not containing asbestiform fibres	None.	None.	None.
2-ethylhexanoic acid	2.7	None.	Low
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	None.	Low
2-ethylhexanoic acid, zirconium salt	None.	None.	None.
2-butanone oxime	0.63	5.01 [OECD 305 C]	Low
cobalt bis(2-ethylhexanoate)	None.	None.	None.
nonane	5.65	None.	High

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material

Section 13. Disposal considerations

and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	Brazil (ANTT)	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Marine pollutant substances	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Additional information

UN : None identified.

Brazil : None identified.

Risk number : 30

IMDG : None identified.

IATA : None identified.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product : No known specific national and/or regional regulations applicable to this product (including its ingredients).

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of previous issue : **2/3/2026**

Version : **11**

EHS

Key to abbreviations : ADN = European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
UN = United Nations

References : ABNT NBR 14725: 2023 (April 2025)
ANTT - National Land Transportation Agency

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Disclaimer

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